

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM
OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of The Caucasian and the Opinion of others which we Can Endorse on the Various Topics of the Day.

The time has gone by when young men will be taught in any part of the country that it lowers a man to work with his hands.—Wil. Messenger.

The New York Star and the Progressive Farmer are now publishing a story, each claiming to have been specially written for its columns. Wonder how many more papers are publishing the same story specially written for them?

We have given up in despair any hope that Radical newspapers would tell the people the truth about the election law. If they persist in their misrepresentation the consolation is left us that the people, always wiser and more honest than the politicians, will rebuke this last attempt to deceive them.—State Chronicle.

Is there no Southern Foraker? Has any one heard any outcry because the battle flag of a Pennsylvania regiment has been returned to it by its Southern captors?—Detroit Free Press.

No! So far as our experience extends we haven't got any use for a-cker here in the South.—Exchange.

The South is now the most attractive field for investment and development in the United States, and one scarcely hears of the great Northwestern boom now-a-days. But there are many portions of the South about which there are no inquiries, and that are unknown. These must advertise and boom as the points of present attraction have done.—Ex.

The delegates who composed the State Truckers' and Fruit Growers' Association, which convened in Clinton last Thursday, were men of ability and large personal experience. The work done was highly instructive, and the meeting in every way a success for a beginning. We expect very beneficial results to be reaped from this timely organization.

Citizen Grover Cleveland who has been spending a few weeks in Florida returned through North Carolina en route for New York. Everywhere he was hailed with a hearty welcome. The Messenger says:

Mr. Cleveland and party express themselves as delighted with their trip, and particularly refer in complimentary terms of the Atlantic Coast and their splendid treatment at the hands of its accommodating and incomparable officials.

News comes that the negroes who have gone by the whole-sale to the Southwest are greatly dissatisfied. Those for whom they went to work are disappointed in them and are treating them harshly, and they are looking longingly but hopelessly back toward the dear old state of "Nort Calany." "Better suffer the ills we bear than fly to those we know not of."

The Radicals of Wayne county have held a meeting in Goldsboro to denounce the election law passed by the last Legislature. The Headlight, in speaking of it, says:

Speeches were made by Ex-Governor Brogden and Mr. W. S. O'B. Robinson, both making bitter and uncalled for attacks upon the General Assembly. Brogden talked and talked, and when he got through his audience, mostly composed of negroes, had vanished. We would advise the Ex-Governor to try it again.

Doubtless the harrangues of the two above mentioned representatives of the party contained so much more of bitterness than of argument and sense that even the negroes were disgusted and were glad to get away.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy.

VOL. VII.

CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1889.

No. 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Hue and Cry is Raised Against
The Patent Process of Making
It—The Old Way Yet
The Best.

Underwood's patent process of increasing the yield of Spirits Turpentine by the use of coal oil in the distillation of turpentine has raised considerable stir in naval store commission circles. The leading commission merchants of Wilmington have been interviewed by a Messenger reporter and the almost unanimous opinion is, that if the process is allowed to be used unbranded, our spirits turpentine trade will be well nigh ruined. The following opinion as given by President, H. C. McQueen, of the Produce Exchange, and member of the firm of Williams & Murchison, dealers and exporters, about covers the grounds taken by the majority of dealers:

"The thing will throw discredit on our turpentine trade. When a dealer buys spirits he wants to know what he is getting, but if this manipulated stuff is sold on the market as spirits, how is he to know what he is doing unless he goes to a great deal of trouble to have every cask carefully inspected. The consequence will be if the adulterated article is made to be sold for the pure article, without being branded at what it really is, buyers of spirits will buy from only responsible dealers. Producers under this state of affairs would then find it difficult to sell their turpentine, unless their reputation for integrity was well known. It is well known that the demand for spirits turpentine at its best is limited in the world, and a large increase in production would necessarily lower prices. It follows, therefore, that the demand for pure turpentine would also be lessened, and the maker hurt in this way."

"I would say nearly two-thirds of the turpentine made in this country is exported, and this adulteration will certainly have effect on the export demand. I think the producers ought to be compelled by law to brand their product under this process."

Mr. Joseph Underwood, of Cumberland county, is the patentee. He is a native of Money-cutt's township, Sampson county, and has secured several patents on other inventions before.

DR. MURPHY AND THE STATE CHRONICLE.
Our Representative Makes a Statement.

The State Chronicle, in reporting the proceedings of the House in regard to the bill relative to the patent process of making spirits of turpentine, said:

"Mr. Murphy attacked the resolution, saying it was a strike at a citizen of Cumberland county who had invented a process by which coal oil was used, &c., &c."

Dr. Murphy is out in a card in the Chronicle and makes the following statement:

I wish to say that it is very unjust to me to state that I said anything about coal oil, for I certainly did not make use of the words in my remarks. I did not know what entered into the new process, and had no reason for supposing that coal oil did, and without knowledge of the fact, I certainly never would have made such a statement; it would have been damaging to the patentee for me to have so stated, and it further places me in the ridiculous attitude of defending a process for distillation of turpentine, in which I believe coal oil is used.

My impression is that Mr. McGill made use of the coal oil statement in his strong and earnest effort. I am very positive that I did not—and I decidedly object to being made swallow McGill's thunder or coal oil either.

W. B. MURPHY.

The Democratic party is stronger to-day than it was at the close of President Cleveland's Administration. The dependency which naturally followed the election in November has speedily given place to a spirit of buoyant courage and indomitable resolve. The lines are closing up again, and the prospect is that the party will enter the campaign of 1892 more thoroughly organized and better equipped for effective service than any previous contest. The educational work of 1883 will go on until the reign of the monopolist gives place to the rule of the people. There is everything in the outlook to encourage the hope that the return of the Republicans to power will result in their lasting defeat four years hence. The Democratic leaders have not lost their confidence in the strength of their cause—the cause of the people, the cause of equitable taxation, the cause of honest government.—Charleston News and Courier.

TRUCKERS IN SESSION.

THE TRUCKERS AND FRUIT
GROWERS OF EASTERN
CAROLINA ORGAN-
IZE AT CLINTON.

Faison, New Berne, Mt. Olive, Magnolia, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Warsaw and Clinton Represented.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

The movement for a State Truckers' and Fruit Growers' Association was started at Clinton on January 31st, 1889, by organizing the Clinton Association. This Association issued a circular to the truckers and fruit growers in other sections, calling upon them to organize similar local associations, and to designate a place for, and to elect delegates to a general convention. The result of this movement is the State Association, which was organized at this place last Thursday.

CLINTON, N. C., April 4, '89.

The delegates elected from the various Truckers' and Fruit Growers' Association assembled in Atkins' Hall to-day at 2 o'clock. A temporary organization was effected by calling on Capt. B. A. Hallett, of Mt. Olive, to act as President, and Marion Butler, of Clinton, to act as Secretary.

The following places were represented by the following delegates:

Warsaw—Messrs. W. L. Hill, J. F. Woodward, R. W. Blackmore.

Faison—Messrs. J. S. Hines, J. S. Westbrook, A. T. Curry and Roscoe Moore.

Mt. Olive—Messrs. B. A. Hallett and J. A. Westbrook.

Fayetteville—Mr. W. W. Huske.

Clinton—Messrs. W. L. Faison, C. Patrick, W. B. Stewart, W. S. Thomson and Marion Butler.

New Berne—Mr. G. L. Hardison.

Magnolia—Mr. Boney.

Wilmington—A. Weill.

The Chair appointed the following committees:

On Permanent Organization—Messrs. H. J. Faison, W. L. Hill, J. A. Westbrook, W. W. Huske and Capt. W. L. Faison.

On Constitution and By-Laws—Messrs. W. B. Stewart, J. S. Westbrook, W. S. Thomson and A. T. Curry.

On Programme of Business and Discussions—Messrs. C. Patrick, Roscoe Moore and Chas. Hines.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

For President—W. L. Hill.

For 1st Vice-President—J. S. Westbrook.

For 2nd Vice-President—A. F. Johnson.

For Secretary—Marion Butler.

For Treasurer—B. A. Hallett.

On motion of Maj. J. S. Hines the report was adopted, whereupon temporary chairman Hallett introduced President Hill to the Association, who, after a few appropriate remarks, called for the report of the committee on Government, which was read and adopted.

Section seven of the Constitution reads as follows:

"There shall be an executive committee of three members of the Association, together with the President and first Vice-President and Secretary, who shall be members ex-officio, three of whom shall make a quorum and shall manage its affairs during the vacation of the Association. The President shall be chairman of the executive committee. The order of business for each meeting shall be arranged by the Executive Committee."

The Chair appointed, as the other three members of the Executive Committee, Capt. W. L. Faison, J. S. Westbrook and B. A. Hallett.

The Committee on Programme reported as follows:

DISCUSSIONS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Strawberries—Discussion opened by J. S. Westbrook.

Peas.—Discussion opened by H. J. Faison.

Beans.—Discussion opened by Charles Hines.

Potatoes.—Discussion opened by J. S. Hines.

NIGHT SESSION.

Freights.—Discussion opened by A. Weill (representing the Atlantic Coast Line.)

Shipping Packages.—Discussion opened by T. B. Pierce.

Commissions.—Discussion opened by W. L. Faison.

MORNING SESSION.

Grapes.—Discussion opened by J. A. Westbrook.

Asparagus.—Discussion opened by C. Patrick.

Huckleberries.—Discussion opened by W. L. Hill.

The discussion on the various subjects was participated in by nearly every member of the Association, and as most of them spoke from a large and personal experience, the information given was highly entertaining and instructive.

Some of the points we gather from the discussion are, that a majority of truckers make a great mistake in the quantity of manure. What is usually used on two acres should be put on one. That the strawberry is a very remunerative crop; a stiff soil suits them best, though the "Crescent" does fairly well on a light soil. The Faison Association has adopted 1¢ cents per quart as the standard price for picking. That Landreth's "Extra Early" is the best pea; that the vines for forage was as valuable as the pea; that in sections where the cotton stalk grows tall and strong that the pea could be planted in the side of the rows by the stalk to an advantage; that the pea could be sown with oats, the pea picked and the vines cut with the oats for forage.

That the Wax bean rules the highest in the market, but being liable to "spot," that the Mohawk or Round bean was safest. That in gathering the bean it was very important that none should be boxed except "Snappers"—that is a bean that is just the right age to snap or break when bent. That a few old beans in a box would damage its sale.

That the Irish potato was the only farm product on which there was any tariff protection, and that, unlike other crops, it required but little manure and was not perishable, and therefore would not necessarily be sacrificed in a glutted market. With this crop, variety and soil are very important. "Early Rose" and "Chili Red" are the best, and should be grown in a light soil. A potato with dark earth clinging to it not very saleable.

That the Atlantic Coast Dispatch would transport truck and fruits on almost express time.

That the slight increase of freight rates was not due to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, but to other parties of the Dispatch Combination.

That the gift crate (32 or 60 quart) was the best—fruit in them would bring best price.

That there is a mine of money in a vineyard if properly managed.

That Asparagus should be shipped with damp moss at the butts of bunches so that the grass would not only not wilt but would continue to grow en route to market.

That it was very desirable and very necessary in order that the huckleberry reach market in good condition that the berry be handled very lightly before shipping. That the pickers should take the crates, when possible, with them in the woods and put the berry directly from the bush into the baskets.

All these and hundreds of other points which we haven't time nor space to give were brought up and fully explained.

(Continued on 2nd Page.)

LIGHT AND LOVE.

THEIR INCOMPATIBILITY.

The Inventor of the Modern Lamp the Father of Modern Courtship.

THE FATAL ELECTRIC LIGHT!

Courtship has without doubt been largely modified by different systems of artificial light. Now that the electric light seems destined sooner or later to supersede petroleum, gas, and candles, it is time that the youth of our country should seriously consider the probable influence of the new light upon their future happiness.

Hitherto courtship has prospered with every new improvement in artificial light. The cave man and his cave girl knew nothing of the delights of courtship. This was not merely because the cave man was ignorant of everything generally, except the art of carving rude pictures on the ivory handle of his razor or his tooth-brush, but because he had no lamps or candles. At night he either went to bed or sat by the light of his camp-fire. If his daughter and her young man also sat by the fire, they were restrained by the presence of all the rest of the family, and the practice of stealing girls was so common that no father would permit a valuable girl to move out of sight of the camp-fire. The result was that the cave girl was never courted, but passed suddenly from maidenhood to wifehood by being bought or stolen.

Some advance in courtship was made when candles and lamps were invented. It thus became possible for the young people to sit in the library with their own light, while the old people sat in the parlor. But the original lamp, like candles ancient and modern, was unmanageable. It could not be turned down. The Greek or Roman girl could not, of course, extinguish the library lamp, for that would have left her in the dark, which would not only have been improper, but would have led to unpleasant consequences in case of her father suddenly entering the room and stumbling over the rocking-chair. It is true that Pythagoras is said to have invented a semi-transparent collapsible screen, which could be placed on a Roman lamp in order to partially screen the light, and which could, in case of a sudden alarm, be quickly removed and concealed in the folds of the young man's toga. Doubtless some good was done by this beneficent invention, which was designed by the inventor, so we are told, to meet the frequent complaint among Roman and Greek girls, that their eyes were sensitive to artificial light. However, the Pythagorean screen was abolished by the decree of Cato the censor, who pretended that it was really injurious to the eyes, and recommended that Roman girls should accustom their eyes to artificial light, by using three or four lamps in the place of one. This decree alone is sufficient to explain why Cato has been pronounced to be a "mean old thing" by the unanimous verdict of the feminine world.

During the Middle Ages the rush-light superseded the Roman lamp, probably because of the high price of oil. Like the lamp, the rush-light could not be turned down; and as the armor of the young man of the period was kept in a high state of polish, it reflected the rays of light so brilliantly that he was nearly as powerful as a modern parabolic reflector. Of course privacy in company with an illuminated young knight was impossible. When the father, who was polishing his helmet or patting a new rivet in his shirt, thought it was time to look after the young people, and so clanked solemnly into the library, he invariably found the brilliant knight and his daughter seated at opposite ends of the sofa. No medieval girl quite dared to approach so splendid an object closely, knowing as she did that her hair was liable at any moment to catch in the knight's shoulder-plates, and that a mailed coat-sleeve could not but shine in a most conspicuous way against the background of a feminine waist.

Thus it came to pass that the young knight knew no other method of courtship than that of writing sonnets and playing the guitar under his lady's window, and a very unsatisfactory method it must have been.

The inventor of the modern

lamp, with a wick that can be turned down or up with a screw, is really entitled to the honor of having been the father of modern courtship. The girls of the period must have hailed this invention with enthusiasm, for it not only enabled them to turn down the light, but it furnished them with the excuse that the lamp had to be turned down to prevent it from smoking. Then, too, the screw could be operated with great rapidity, and an active young man could turn up the light in an instant at the first creek of the parental boot.

We shall never know how much the domestic happiness of the last century or two is due to the inventor of the modern lamp. Certain it is that courtship, with the usual result of marriage, has enormously increased since the introduction of a light capable of being regulated at will. Love, like religion, flourishes in a dim, subdued light, and a light of half-a-candle power will permit a timid proposal to creep forth, which would never have dared to manifest itself in a really bright light.

And now comes the brilliant, garish electric light, more powerful than half a dozen oil lamps, and wholly incapable of being turned down. The inventor must have been a confirmed misanthrope, and the bitter enemy of marriage. Does the young girl, who looks modestly forward to the cosy library furnished with a light that can be turned down, and an eligible young man, grasp the fact that the electric light will make that alluring dream impossible? It is bad enough for her to know that the electric light will pitilessly show every defect of her complexion and dress, but its inexorable persistence is what most seriously affects her interests. If this light becomes universal, courtship will be as much a lost art as it was in the Middle Ages, and we shall have to thank Mr. Edison for the simultaneous decline of marriage, and the revival of sonnet-writing and midnight guitar-practice.—W. L. Alden in Collin's Once A Week.

A SAMPLE PROTECTIONIST.

In commenting upon The World's exposure of John Wanamaker's "sweat-shops" in Berlin the San Francisco Chronicle says: "Mr. Wanamaker would be a donkey if he did not buy his cloaks in the cheapest market."

But why should Mr. Wanamaker deny the same privilege to the mass of his countrymen? Why, except for selfish reasons, should he raise a campaign fund of \$400,000 to aid in compelling the people of the United States to buy their necessities in the dearest market? The Chronicle says that he defends a high tariff in order to enable him to "produce here with decently remunerated labor."

Just how decently Mr. Wanamaker remunerates his labor in this country was shown in The World of last Sunday. In one of the Philadelphia establishments which manufacture clothing for this professed Philanthropist "the force is entirely European," and few of the operatives receive an average of \$1.50 a week. In another manufactory a middleman who had barely made expenses at 60 cents a pair for trousers was notified that no more than 40 cents would be paid in future. Wanamaker has the contract for supplying the uniforms for the employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he pays only \$2.75 for making an entire suit. The "white slaves" at Berlin can hardly be less decently remunerated than this.

And it is for this sort of "protection to American labor" that the people of this country pay a duty of from 54 to 67 per cent. on their clothing!—N. Y. World.

WANAMAKER'S CAMPAIGN PRAYER.

"Oh, Lord, have mercy on us. Give us clean politics and pure men in office. (Aside to Mr. Quay: How much money did you say it would take to buy Indiana?) Thou knowest that when the righteous reign the people are happy (Aside to Quay: I send \$100,000 with which to buy the vote of Brooklyn) Help us to keep free from the political corruption of the day (to Quay: Has Dudley arranged the 'floaters in blocks of fire?') Grant that the iniquitous practices of corrupt politicians may come to naught (Here Quay: Take \$100,000 more) and that their wicked ways may be confounded. Amen!" — Raleigh State Chronicle.

THE FIRE FIEND RAGES.

\$3,000,000 OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE TOWN-
GED FLAMES.

Smithfield, N. C., Savannah, Norfolk and Pittsburg in Ashes.

Last Saturday and Sunday were such days in which a cry of "Fire!" sends through everybody a thrill of terror. The wind was blowing a gale, at from 20 to 30 miles an hour, all along the Atlantic coast. Saturday evening at 7 o'clock a clerk stepped to the front of a store in Savannah to light a gas jet. Just then came a gust of wind, the flame touched some drape, and in an instant the building was on fire. Before an engine could be summoned the next building was on fire. In a few minutes the maddened flames had leaped to the next block, and ere they were arrested a million and a quarter dollars worth of property was in ashes.

At Norfolk, on Sunday, the terrific gale flooded the lower part of the city with water, which came in contact with some unslacked lime. In a few minutes the licking flames were reaching from building to building, destroying a half a million dollars worth of property.

At Pittsburg, on the same day, property to about the same value was swept away.

Last comes the sad news of the almost complete destruction of Smithfield, the county-seat of a sister county. The cause of the fire we haven't learned. The flames broke out in Morgan's carriage factory and swept clean the business part of the town to the southeast, destroying fifty-eight buildings. Hood's drug store, Peacock Brothers, general merchandise, D. H. Graves, grocer, W. M. Sanders, grocer, and John Gurley hotel and saloon, are the only business houses left. The courthouse and jail were saved. The loss is over \$100,000.

Clinton knows how to sympathize with her unfortunate neighbor, for just eleven years ago last Wednesday two weeks, she suffered the same sad fate. Be it said to the credit of our mayor and city fathers that Clinton is supplied with an effective fire department, such as might have saved Smithfield had it been provided with the same precaution.

THE NEWSPAPER IN SCHOOL.

At a school at Hesston, Kan., a copy of the Kansas City News, so the editor of that paper informs its readers, is kept constantly on file for the use of the teachers and scholars. It is quite evident that the young ideas of Hesston will be taught to shoot in the right direction. The boy who is abreast with the news of the day has won half the battle toward fame and fortune. To be up with the times you must be one of them. There is a good deal of rude buffeting in this world, and to be out of the swim is to receive more buffets than justly belong to you. The successful merchant is not the one who understands the routine of business only, but he who is conversant with the affairs of the world and regulates his interests according to them. In the new towns of the West houses are built first, then a church, then a newspaper office—home, religion and intelligence going hand in hand to build up a sturdy and enterprising manhood. There is level headed common sense in these Kansas teachers who have introduced the newspaper into the school-room. It is a whole curriculum of study in itself, and this Western custom might be transplanted here with advantage to future Cabinet Ministers and mayhap, Presidents.—N. Y. Graphic.

"Mark Twain," whose real name is S. L. Clemens, M. A., inspired by the success of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" on the stage, is having his "Prince and Pauper" dramatized.

Do you not take an interest in the development and progress of Sampson county? THE CAUCASIAN is laboring for that very purpose.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS ARE SAYING

Wanted to Buy the Town.

There was a man in town this week who wanted to buy Scotland Neck—that is, his air indicated such a purpose. He was a drummer.—Scotland Neck Democrat.

A Relic of 61, 65.

A shell was dug up on South Elm street last week. It was a twelve pound shrapnell and was never fired. Probably lost here at the surrender of the "Lost Cause." It is perfectly harmless if no fire is applied, as it is not a percussion shell.—Greensboro North Star.

Another Curiosity.

We see in the papers, occasionally, accounts of two headed chickens, forked pigs, etc., but they are invariably a long way off. Now Puck has a calf, at home, "to be seen of men," which has two eyes, two ears, four feet, one mouth and a tail, and is right smart and hairy.—Cameron cor. Jonesboro Leader.

Greensboro's Ice Factory.

The ice factory recently constructed by Mr. A. J. Hine, between the N. C. and C. & F. V. Railroads, will commence operations this week. The building is 32x66 feet, and the ice plant the best in the state. The machinery is the Craft patent, and has a capacity of ten tons a day.—North Star.

A Big Furniture Factory.

Western capitalists have organized a company in Asheville with \$150,000 paid up capital with the privilege of increasing it to \$500,000. It will absorb the furniture factory of Avery and Erwin and the Tuckasee Lumber and Manufacturing Company, and will operate extensively in Jackson, Swain and other counties. It is the largest furniture manufactory in the South.—State Chronicle.

An Agreeably Surprised Man.

A man applied at this office for stamps a few days ago and was agreeably surprised when he found that the letter postage had been reduced from three to two cents. Another wanted them for less than two cents, saying that he would look round before buying, but if he could do no better, he would have to trade with the postmaster.—Lexington cor. Charlotte Chronicle.

Jack Mills' Opinion.

Bishop Lyman has discovered that half a pint of parched ground peas eaten just before going to bed and followed by a glass of milk will promote sleep and aid digestion. Very good. Dr. Dio Lewis says the best remedy for dyspepsia is to drive a dray. A wood saw is just as good. Our prescription for insomnia is a clear conscience, a light supper and a warm bath taken very deliberately just before going to bed.—Charity and Children.

An Inmate Woman Snides.

Mrs. Edmundson, the widow of Haywood Edmundson, of Bulhead township, Green county, whose mind is believed to have been impaired somewhat, ended her life yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock by throwing herself into a well. When she was missed by her family, search was made and the body was discovered to be in the well by a nephew of the deceased, who lived in the family. The sad occurrence sent a thrill of horror through the community.—News and Observer.

A Destructive Fire.

There was a destructive fire at Wilson's yesterday evening. The depot and freight cars were burned. Near by stood the large planing mills of John M. Wilson. These caught and were terribly destroyed. It was said to-day that the loss on the mills is fully \$25,000 and that there was no insurance. Several persons from here went there to-day. A too daring workman, named Wallace, who went into the mills after his kit of tools was burned to death. The fire delayed the trains considerably, as the track was badly warped by the heat.—Raleigh cor. Wil. Messenger.

Sale at the Alliance Warehouse.

The grand opening sale at the Capital Alliance Warehouse yesterday was a complete success and was entirely satisfactory to everybody. The floor was covered from wall to wall with beautiful golden leaf which was poured in from the counties of Johnston, Wilson, Wayne, Chatham, Nash, Vance, Franklin and Wake. The Raleigh buyers were out in full force and also those from other markets. Prices were good and all the farmers went away happy. The Alliance warehouse promises to be a success.—News-Observer.